

CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT

[No. 38 of 1881.

ON

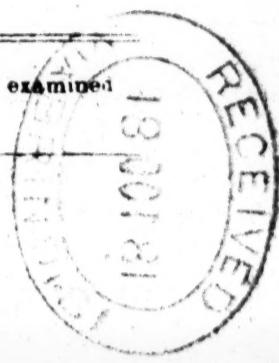
NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 17th September 1881.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the week. |
|-----|---|--------------------------|------------------------|---|
| | BENGALI. | | | |
| | <i>Monthly.</i> | | | |
| 1 | "Bhárat Shramajíví" | Calcutta | 2,100 | |
| 2 | "Grámvártá Prakáshiká" <i>Fortnightly.</i> | Comercolly | 175 | July 1881. |
| 3 | "Sansodhiní" | Chittagong | 600 | 6th September 1881. |
| 4 | "Purva Pratidhwani" <i>Weekly.</i> | Ditto | ..... |  |
| 5 | "Ananda Bazar Patriká" | Calcutta | 700 | 5th and 12th September 1881. |
| 6 | "Arya Darpan" | Ditto | ..... |  |
| 7 | "Bhárat Bandhu" | Ditto | ..... |  |
| 8 | "Bhárat Mihir" | Mymensing | 671 | 6th September 1881. |
| 9 | "Bengal Advertiser" | Calcutta | 2,000 | |
| 10 | "Bardwán Sanjivani" | Burdwan | 296 | 13th ditto. |
| 11 | "Chárvártá" | Sherepore, Mymensing | ..... | 5th ditto. |
| 12 | "Dacca Prakásh" | Dacca | 350 | 11th ditto. |
| 13 | "Dút" | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 14 | "Education Gazette" | Hooghly | 745 | 9th ditto. |
| 15 | "Halisahar Prakáshiká" | Calcutta | ..... | 10th ditto. |
| 16 | "Hindu Ranjiká" | Beauleah, Rájsháhye | 200 | 14th ditto. |
| 17 | "Mediní" | Midnapore | ..... | 10th ditto. |
| 18 | "Murshidábád Patriká" | Berhampore | 487 | 26th August and 3rd September 1881. |
| 19 | "Murshidábád Pratinidhi" | Ditto | ..... |  |
| 20 | "Navavibhákar" | Calcutta | 850 | 5th and 12th September 1881. |
| 21 | "Paridarshak" | Sylhet | ..... | 4th September 1881. |
| 22 | "Pratikár" | Berhampore | 275 | |
| 23 | "Rajsháhye Samvád" | Beauleah | ..... | 30th August and 6th September 1881. |
| 24 | "Rungpore Dik Prakásh" | Kakiná, Rungpore | 250 | 8th September 1881. |
| 25 | "Sádháraní" | Chinsurah | 500 | 11th ditto. |
| 26 | "Sahachar" | Calcutta | 500 | 7th & 14th September 1881. |
| 27 | "Som Prakásh" | Changripottá, 24-Perghs. | ..... | 12th September 1881. |
| 28 | "Sudhákar" | Mymensing | ..... |  |
| 29 | "Sulabha Samáchár" | Calcutta | 4,000 | 10th ditto. |
| 30 | "Sríhatta Prakásh" | Sylhet | 440 | |
| 31 | "Tripurá Vártávaha" <i>Daily.</i> | Commillah | ..... |  |
| 32 | "Samvád Prabhákar" | Calcutta | 700 | 9th to 15th September 1881. |
| 33 | "Samvád Púrnachandrodaya" | Ditto | 300 | 10th to 16th ditto. |
| 34 | "Samáchár Chandriká" | Ditto | 625 | 9th to 17th ditto. |
| 35 | "Banga Vid्या Prakáshiká" | Ditto | 500 | |
| 36 | "Prabhátí" | Ditto | ..... | 9th to 15th ditto. |
| 37 | "Samáchár Sudhábarsan" | Ditto | ..... |  |
| | ENGLISH AND URDU. | | | |
| | <i>Weekly.</i> | | | |
| 38 | "Urdu Guide" | Ditto | 365 | 10th September 1881. |
| | HINDI. | | | |
| | <i>Weekly.</i> | | | |
| 39 | "Behár Bandhu" | Bankipore, Patna | 500 | 8th ditto. |
| 40 | "Bhárat Mitra" | Calcutta | 500 | 8th ditto. |
| 41 | "Sár Sudhánidhi" | Ditto | 200 | 12th ditto. |
| 42 | "Uchit Baktá" | Ditto | ..... |  |
| | PERSIAN. | | | |
| | <i>Weekly.</i> | | | |
| 43 | "Jám-Jahán-numá" | Ditto | 250 | 9th ditto. |
| | URDU. | | | |
| | <i>Weekly.</i> | | | |
| 44 | "Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat" | Ditto | ..... | 7th & 14th September 1881. |
| | ASSAMESE. | | | |
| | <i>Monthly.</i> | | | |
| 45 | "Assam Vilásiní" | Sibsagar | ..... |  |



POLITICAL.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
August 26th, 1881.

THE Murshedabad Patriká, of the 26th August, in a lengthy article, condemns the determination of the Government to reduce the annuities that are

Annuities to Nawab Nazim.
paid to the descendants of the Nawab Nazim and thereby to impair the prestige of his family. The Government owes its origin to the exertions of the ancestors of the Nawab Nazim, but it is not disposed to continue to his family an annuity of some eight or ten lakhs of rupees out of a sentimental regard for the tax-payers of the country who are paying 150 lakhs of rupees as annuities to retired English officers, 21 lakhs as establishment charge for the office of the Secretary of State, and 22 lakhs as the cost of the correspondence between the Home and India Governments. In the face of these extravagant charges is it fair to consider as improper the expenses incurred for maintaining the honourable position of a high Indian family that has always been a well-wisher of the Government?

BHARAT MIHIR,
September 6th, 1881.

Constitution of the British Govern-
ment.

2. The Bhárat Mihir, of the 6th September, in a lengthy article headed

"The Constitution of the British Government," says that England has infused a new life into the country and is responsible for its

future destiny. The people now should have a hand and voice in the administration of the country. The interests of the helpless Indian subjects should not be sacrificed to class interests in England. The military races are being weakened day by day under a repressive policy. The armies of the Native Princes are being gradually reduced, and there is not a single regiment, even under Government, composed wholly of any of the following military races :—Rajputs, Moguls, Pathans, Mahrattas, Sikhs, and Gurkhas. These races should be allowed fair play under the control of Government.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
September 5th, 1881.

The Afghan policy.

3. The Ananda Bazar Patriká in a long article headed "Afghanis-
tan, and the Military skill of the British

Army as shown in the late Afghan War," says

that beyond correcting the prevailing misconception that the British army is invincible in the field, the two late Afghan wars have not produced any other advantage. The British Government has lost its prestige ; its invincibility in war is no longer a fact ; the country has had to incur an enormous expenditure ; the Afghans have become inveterate enemies ; and Afghanistan, which was the scene of peace and prosperity in Shere Ali's time, has now become a battle-field. These are the fruits of British Statesmanship in Afghanistan.

BHARAT BANDHU,
September 8th, 1881.

Afghanistan.

4. The Behar Bandhu, of the 8th September, in a long article on the prospects in Afghanistan, says that, if the

British Government does not send any assist-

ance to Amir Abdur Rahman, its own creature, we shall have to hear one day that either he has abdicated the Amiriate or taken to flight, or has fallen in some engagement. The expenditure of 20 crores of rupees in the Cabul war has gone for nothing, except securing to the British Government loss of prestige in the eyes of foreign potentates.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
August 26th, 1881.

5. The Murshedabad Patriká, of the 26th August, in a lengthy article on the oppressive character of the license tax,

Oppression from the license tax.
says that the License Tax Act is extremely un-
certain in its application, and arbitrary assessments are made in thousands of cases. As an illustration, a long communication has been inserted from one Braja Sundar Roy of Dudhbaria in Pubna, who states that his income from money-lending business was Rs. 52-8 in 1285, Rs. 63-8-12½ in 1286,

Rs. 15-15-2 in 1287, and Rs. 2 up to the end of Sravan in 1288, but that he had to pay a tax of Rs. 5 during the first two years, and Rs. 10 in the third year, and has been served with a notice calling upon him to pay Rs. 10 for the current year.

6. The same paper of the 3rd September writes that Sir Ashley Eden, whose term of office has nearly expired, is a well-wisher of the country, but has as yet done nothing which can endear him to the memory

Sir Ashley Eden and the Railway projects.
of the people. The several railway projects that have been announced should be carried out, or at least inaugurated during his administration. The Moorshedabad-Ranaghat line, which was commenced but unfortunately given up to the great disappointment of the people, should be taken up at once.

7. The *Paridarshak*, of the 4th September, in commenting on the decision of Mr. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner, in the case of Subrayat cooly *versus*

Mr. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner, Sylhet.
Mr. Pearce, tea-planter, eulogises Mr. Anderson's sense of justice and exemplary boldness in convicting a European on a charge preferred by a native cooly.

8. A correspondent in the issue under notice approves of the proposed discontinuance of the use of court-fee

The Court-fees Bill.
stamps of the value of ten rupees and upwards, but says that for similar reasons court-fee stamps of lower value should also be discontinued, and fees may be collected in cash, inasmuch as there is now a body of responsible ministerial officers in the courts who have paid ample securities.

9. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 5th September, asks that, if

The Vernacular Press Act.
the orders of the Secretary of State on the subject of the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act are really meant to be carried out, what necessity is there for waiting for the opinions of the local officers, almost all of whom with one or two exceptions are in favour of the continuance of an Act which has materially checked the exposure of their vagaries. They will use all their efforts to keep the Act in force, not even failing to resort to falsehoods and misrepresentations.

10. We extract the following observations from an article in the

The Civilians; their education, disposition, and fitness.
Navavibhákar of the 5th September:—The education of the Indian Civilians is really wonderful, their disposition curious, and their

ability uncommon. Their reading is confined to the text-books fixed for the competitive examinations; their disposition manifests itself in insulting the respectable, repressing those that love liberty, and in lording it over the weak; while their ability is shown in doing judicial work in perfect ignorance of law. With a few honourable exceptions the majority of the Civilians owe their position in this country to *cram*. It is exceedingly to be regretted that these beardless youths, fresh from school, are at once entrusted with important administrative work; nor do they receive any training during the time they serve as Magistrates. They do not mix with the people nor are disposed to acquaint themselves with their condition. What they do is to form the acquaintance of the Civilian officers already in the country. Such association does but little good. The young Civilians soon conceive a most disproportionate idea of their own importance and ability. The wonder is Government credits these men with omniscience, and employs some in surveying work, some in the work of the Secretariats, and others in other kinds of work. They are after some time again employed in administrative work. It is idle to expect any other result than failure from this system. They are quite innocent of all knowledge of law and procedure, while they

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA.
September 3rd, 1881.

PARIDARSHAK,
September 4th, 1881.

RAJSHAHYE SAMVAD,
August 30th, 1881.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
September 5th, 1881.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
September 5th, 1881.

have neither leisure nor inclination to study the Acts and Regulations that are in force. The mere power of composing good reports does not make good judicial officers. It is not every Englishman that is born a Clive.

It has become extremely necessary to reform the existing system of administration. The people are sinking under the weight of oppression and injustice committed by incompetent Civilians. An equitable administration alone will secure the stability of British rule in India. The British sword may strike terror into the hearts of the people, but it is idle to expect that it will strengthen the foundations of the British empire. Reform then should commence in the direction of the Civil Service. The Civil Service Examination should be discontinued, and steps taken to gradually abolish the service, inasmuch as the necessity which gave it birth has ceased to exist. Further, all appointments and promotions should be regulated solely by considerations of the merit of the officers; and lastly, officers guilty of high-handed proceedings should be condignly punished.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
September 5th, 1881.

Sir Ashley Eden and the village
punchayets.

11. The same paper is thankful to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for his efforts to make the village punchayet a really useful institution, and the observations made by him in the course of his Resolution on the Administration

Report of the Police Department for 1879 are worthy of all approbation. Sir Ashley Eden, however, seems to have taken a more sanguine view of the results achieved in 1880 than it is possible for the public to take. In the 24-Pergunnahs, of course, where education and enlightenment have done much to open the eyes of the people, and the officers also cannot defy public opinion, the results were very satisfactory. The case, however, was different in other districts. In Nuddea and Bogra particularly the Magistrates were very anxious to augment the powers of the police, and Mr. Monro has not unnaturally very cordially agreed in the views of those officers. Fortunately, Sir Ashley Eden has not seen his way to approve of Mr. Monro's suggestions. The Editor strongly urges the necessity of increasing the powers of the punchayet.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

12. The same paper remarks that the medical aid sanctioned by Government for the malaria-stricken inhabitants of the Nuddea district is utterly insignificant.

Malarious fever in Nuddea. After an enormous amount of correspondence, one native doctor has been deputed to the Bongong sub-division in which a large number of villages has been visited by the epidemic. Now, it would require more than four years for a single person to visit all the afflicted villages, even if his visit to a particular village did not extend over more than two days. It behoves the authorities to soon rectify their error and send medical aid on an adequate scale.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

Proposal to exclude natives from the
Indian Medical Service.

13. Referring to certain observations made by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* in the course of one of his recent letters to that journal, the same paper

remarks that, if the Indian Medical Service, the right of admission into which has been conferred on natives of India were abolished, and candidates for service in this country were henceforth selected from among the pupils of the different medical schools in England, it would only lead to the exclusion of natives from this branch of the public service. Such a result, if it happened under the rule of Lord Ripon, would be really deplorable.

SAHACHAR,
September 7th, 1881.

The natives of India and the Indian
Medical Service.

14. On the same subject, the *Sahachar*, of the 7th September, makes similar observations.

15. The *Sansodhini*, of the 6th September, has an article on the wretched condition of Indian prisoners.

Wretched condition of prisoners.

SANSODHINI,
September 6th, 1881.

Under existing arrangements prisoners have to renounce all sense of shame and cleanliness, to use the cups of their dinner service as waterpots in the privies, and to attend to the calls of nature, quite naked in the presence of others, and that only at certain fixed hours. Then there was a terrible mortality in the jails last year in consequence of the reduction of the prisoners' food and clothing allowance by the present Lieutenant-Governor.

16. The same paper also observes that it is reported that when there are holidays on Tuesdays, certain Moonsifs leave their stations by closing their courts on Mondays instead of on the Tuesdays.

Laches of the Moonsifs.

SANSODHINI.

17. The *Prabhati*, of the 14th September, in a long article on the rules for the guidance of charitable dispensaries,

The charitable dispensaries.

PRABHATI,
September 14th, 1881.

says that it was quite unnecessary on the part of Sir Ashley Eden to impose so many restrictions on the selection and remuneration of medical officers in private charitable dispensaries.

18. The *Bharat Mihir*, of the 6th September, in an article headed "The rule of closing the liquor shops on

Sunday closing of liquor-shops.

BHARAT MIHIR,
September 6th, 1881.

Sundays," writes that, as liquor-shops in Calcutta have been directed to be kept closed from 12 A.M. to 9 P.M., so should mofussil liquor-shops be ordered to be closed from 4 P.M. on Saturdays to the following morning, in order to save dissolute Baboos from utter ruin.

19. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 8th September, writes in an article headed "What is the object of the iron bridge across Khorla in Julpigoree." that the iron bridge which ought to have been constructed below Dinbazar, in order to save people the trouble and inconveniences of a ferry, has been constructed at a distance of one mile from that place at an outlay of twenty or thirty thousand rupees from the Road Cess Fund, and that it affords facilities only to a few Europeans who want to go to the railway station. It also writes that the present Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Morton, has raised a subscription of Rs. 2,700 for erecting a new bridge at the Bazar Ghât, but the authorities are unwilling to make any contribution from the Road Cess Fund.

*RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,*
September 8th, 1881.

20. The *Education Gazette* in a lengthy article reviews the present punchayet system, and suggests that, to make it a really useful institution, it is necessary that a better class of men should be selected as punchayets; that the powers of the police over them should be restricted; and that they should be empowered to arbitrate in petty disputes in the villages and execute works of internal improvements.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
September 9th, 1881.

21. The following remarks on the Assam Emigration Bill are extracted from a long article in the *Samachar Chandrikâ*, of the 9th September:—There is not a single experienced native in the Select Committee to which Mr. Rivers Thompson's Assam Emigration Bill has been referred. The members of the Committee ought to have been selected at Calcutta. The substance of the Bill should be explained in easy language and published extensively for the information of the masses, who are to be affected by it, through the agency of the thanas and the gurus of the village pathshalas. The existing restrictions upon the system of sirdari recruiting should not be withdrawn, and the power of arresting the deserters without warrant should not be given to the tea-planters.

*SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,*
September 9th, 1881.

22. The *Prabhati*, of the 9th September, says that the favourable remarks of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the Calcutta Municipality in the Resolution

PRABHATI,
September 9th, 1881.

The elective system.

on the last year's administration report are a sufficiently weighty argument in favour of the extension of the elective system to the Suburban Municipality.

CHARUVARTA,
September 5th, 1881.

Conduct of Messrs. Erskine and
Bignell of Patna.

23. The Charuvarta, of the 5th September, in an article headed "Is this preserving peace of the country?" writes that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor should make a sifting enquiry into the conduct of

Messrs. Erskine and Bignell, police officers of Patna, through whose machinations alone the sensational Abdul Sobhan's case originated.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
September 9th, 1881.

Mr. Whitley Stokes.

24. The Samvad Pravakár, of the 9th September, in a lengthy article on Mr. Whitley Stokes' vindication of the Legislative Department against the charge of over-legislation, condemns the slight flung by him at the native press, and says that the idea of a new law may originate in the Home or in the Financial Department, or with the local Governments, but the laws which Mr. Whitley Stokes brings forth are not of that origin. In support of this view, it argues that the opinions of the Small Cause Courts, the High Court, and the local Governments are not going to be embodied in the proposed Presidency Small Cause Court Act, and that the new Criminal Procedure Code, undertaken by Mr. Stokes, on the eve of his departure for the purpose of leaving a lasting monument behind him, is quite opposed to the recommendations of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
September 10th, 1881.

Resolution on the Administration
Report of the Police Department.

25. The Samvad Pravakár, of the 10th September, in reviewing the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the last year's Administration Report of the Police Department, does not support the remark of His Honor that dacoities will not wholly cease so long as people keep their wealth and ornaments in their houses. Where, it asks, will people deposit their wealth and ornaments if not in their own houses? It is neither expedient nor easy for villagers to deposit money in the banks, and Hindu ladies will never consent to keep ornaments elsewhere than in their own possession. Perhaps the Lieutenant-Governor means that those who have money and ornaments should guard them with especial care, but none but rich zemindars have the necessary resources to do that.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
September 10th, 1881.

Demolition of the old Treasury
Buildings.

26. The Samvad Purnachandrodaya, of the 10th September, condemns the order of Government to demolish the old Treasury Buildings, and says that, with necessary repairs, the buildings could yet be pre-

served for 20 or 30 years more without incurring now the heavy expenditure of erecting a new building.

HALISHAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
September 10th, 1881.

Farmers of cattle-pounds.

27. A correspondent in the Halishahar Prakashika, of the 10th September, writes that the farmers of the cattle-pounds do not raise thatched sheds within the pounds, nor make any provision for fodder, although they charge one anna for the purpose, and as a consequence impounded cattle have to starve and remain exposed to the rains in this season. Moreover, they engage men to procure cattle for their pounds, and as a matter of course cows and bullocks are taken away from roads and waste lands in order to be impounded to the great hardship of the ryots.

SADHARANI,
September 11th, 1881.

28. The Sádháraní, of the 11th September, in an article headed "The Irish and the Bengali tenants," says that the wants of the Bengali as well as of the Irish tenants are three :—(1) Permanency of tenure; (2) equitable rents; and (3) transferability of rights. The Irish tenants never had those rights, and yet they have secured them, but the poor Bengali tenants cannot fully enjoy those rights even though they have them. Unfortunately for them, Mr. Mackenzie, their last hope, has left the province.

29. The *Navavibhákar*, of the 12th September, in an article headed "Over-legislation," says that Mr. Stokes cannot exculpate himself from the charge of over-

Sir Whitley Stokes.
legislation by ascribing the origin of the laws that are passed to other departments. It should clearly be the duty of the Law Member to see whether there is any real necessity for the measures which are recommended by other departments. If Mr. Stokes had been a conscientious man, he would certainly have recorded his protest against the other departments, and in the course of 8 or 9 months some 18 or 19 Acts would not have been passed. He is trying to condense the matter contained in 1,050 sections of 14 different Acts into 566 sections of a single Criminal Procedure Code, much to the inconvenience of subordinate officers and the people, and throws the blame on the Secretary of State.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
September 12th, 1881.

30. The same paper has a lengthy article headed, "It is necessary to reform the Commissariat Department."

Commissariat Department.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

We give its substance below:—In no other department are there so many temptations as in the Commissariat, and yet no educated and conscientious men have any place in it. Most of the officers of this department, when they go to war, abandon all their principles along with their hope of returning to their native places. They feel no martial excitement like the soldiers. Their sole thought is about money, and that they try to secure by all possible means. Officers of all classes and sects merge here all their differences—the white and the black, the Hindustani, the Bengali, and the English—the Hindus, the Mahomedans, and Christians all unite in one common game of avarice. There are no doubt occasional punishments and fear of dismissal, but yet the abuses do not disappear, and skilful thefts are committed according to established usage. At times there are detections, but the principal delinquents escape, and the minor offenders only are brought to justice. The Government always looks down upon the department with suspicion, but the number of prosecutions is incommensurately small, and proceedings are brought to a close after departmental enquiries, lest public trials throw too much light on the secrets of the department. All cases should be brought before the courts, and real offenders ought to be punished, whether they be Colonels or Captains. Major Baring, himself a military man, and an able financier, has already given proofs of his farsightedness, and it is expected that during his *régné* the Military Department will be radically remodelled.

31. The same paper has a lengthy article on the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration Report for 1880-81. We extract the following observations from it:—

Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration Report, 1880-81.
Referring to the reduction of arrear balances due from Wards' estates, the Lieutenant-Governor has remarked that so great a reduction in one year is strongly indicative of the laxity of management which permitted the accumulation of the arrears from year to year. There is some truth in the remark, but earnest endeavours towards realizing the revenues may be attended with hardship to the ryots, and this point has been entirely overlooked by the Ruler of the Province. The subordinate officers never neglect to push on the work of collection, but occasionally, from an actual observation of the wretched circumstances of certain ryots, they are tempted to deal with them a little leniently. Now, however, it may be apprehended that by acting on the lines of the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution they will bring ruin upon the ryots. Regarding the Midnapore settlement cases the Editor observes that the very fact that 2,654 ryots had the perseverance to go up to the civil courts shows that the settlements were highly oppressive. Poverty alone prevented the other ryots from joining the litigants. The

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

ryots of this country are exceedingly meek, and never rise against their zemindars unless goaded to such a step. It is idle on the part of Government to try to improve the relations between other zemindars and ryots, when in its own zemindari dealings it does not cease to harass ryots. Sir Ashley Eden has given a hit to Mr. Dampier for recording the very correct opinion that general instructions to ensure punctuality of collections might be abused by less self-reliant officers. But those instructions will be productive of many evil consequences.

NAVAVIBHAKA,
September 12th, 1881.

32. The same paper, in another long article on the Lieutenant-Governor's scheme of training Junior Civilians for judicial work, says that the inevitable

consequence of vesting the Civilians with a Munsif's powers will be a reduction in the number of native Munsifs, and perhaps the appointment in future of Civilians only to the Subordinate Judgeships. The Editor asks, is it not practicable to employ the Civilians purely on executive work, reserving the judicial work for the natives, who have always creditably performed that sort of work? Unfortunately Sir Ashley Eden's administrative talent is deteriorating instead of improving.

SOM PRakash,
September 12th, 1881.

Lord Hartington.

entirely repeal the cotton duties before taking any steps to lighten the burden of taxation in India.

SOM PRakash.

33. The *Som Prakash*, of the 12th September, in a lengthy article criticises the policy of the Liberal Government, and condemns Lord Hartington's proposal to

the department can only have been caused by the inefficiency of the present police officers and bad supervision on the part of the authorities.

SOM PRakash.

34. A correspondent of the same paper writes from Satna in Rewa that there are no educated and efficient men at the helm of affairs in the principality of

Rewa, and so there is mismanagement in every department. A large portion of the territory is overgrown with jungle. The Political Agent is drawing a large sum as salary every year, which may be both safely and advantageously applied to the reclamation of the waste lands. There would hardly be any necessity for a Political Agent if the services of an efficient Dewan could be secured.

AKBAR-I-DARUSSAL-
TANAT,
September 7th, 1881.

36. The *Akbar-i-Darussaltanat*, of the 7th September, in a long article, says that gambling is the source of much evil; but it is to be regretted that Gov-

ernment takes no step to put down the pernicious practice with a high hand. The existing law is hardly sufficient to check gamblers who care nothing for the fines that are occasionally imposed, as they can easily pay up any amount of fine from the amounts they win from time to time. The Government should bestow particular attention on the subject.

AKBAR-I-DARUSSAL-
TANAT,
September 14th, 1881.

37. The same paper, of the 14th September, in a lengthy article, says the annuity granted by Government to the ex-King of Oudh is hardly sufficient to meet all

his necessary expenses. The Government should reconsider his case and allow him an increase, as he is now solely dependent on its favours.

AKBAR-I-DARUSSAL-
TANAT,
September 12th, 1881.

Ex-King of Oudh's book against
the Soonnee sect.

38. The same paper, in another article, says that the ex-King of Oudh has written a book entitled *Malaz-ul-Kalmat*, towards the conclusion of which he has made some inflammatory remarks against the Soonnee sect, at which the Soonees have taken offence, and have resolved to institute a case against him.

39. The *Bhárat Mitra*, of the 8th September, in a long article, says
that the declaration of the Secretary of State
Indian Medical Service Examination.

BHÁRAT MITRA.
September 8th, 1881.

that no appointments will be made to the Indian Medical Service during the next two years is an indication that the doors of the Medical Service will be closed against the natives.

40. The *Sar Sudhánidhí*, of the 12th September, in a lengthy article, says that the Liberal Government has fulfilled none of our expectations, and the only consolation lies in the fact that Lord Ripon is a conscientious man and has already initiated certain beneficial measures. He is a man of good intentions, and will do well enough if he does not take a long time to give effect to his views. Delay should be avoided by all means, otherwise wicked advice may prevail and change his opinion in many cases.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
September 12th, 1881.

41. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, in an article headed "New arrangements in the Police," approves Mr. Monro's plan of appointing outsiders as sub-inspectors

Police Department.

in the new grade of Rs. 30. But, says the Editor, it would be doing an injustice to the head-constables. Sir Ashley Eden believes that the head-constables are insufficiently remunerated, and therefore take bribes. Mr. Monro ought to have given them a trial by increasing their pay.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
September 12th, 1881.

42. The same paper publishes a humorous communication from Sir Ashley Eden's visit to Burrusal. Burrusal, in which Sir Ashley Eden has been made to say, in conversation with a pleader, that he will build there a hall which will be styled the Eden Hall, where no associations shall be formed, no political speeches shall be delivered, no paper but the *Hindoo Patriot* shall be allowed to be read, and that the inhabitants of Burrusal will celebrate the date of his arrival every year by feasts and merriment.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

43. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 11th September, condemns in an article Indian Medical Service. the abolition of the Indian Medical Service Examination, and says that it would be a matter of deep regret if, under the administration of a Governor of Lord Ripon's stamp, the doors to the high medical appointments were closed against the natives.

DACCA PRAKASH,
September 11th, 1881.

44. The same paper, in an article on the Vernacular Press Act, says Vernacular Press Act. that the opinion of Local Governments and officers need not be taken on the question of its repeal.

DACCA PRAKASH.

45. The *Medini*, of the 10th September, describes in a long article The Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Midnapore. the processions and ceremonies which marked His Honor's late visit to Midnapore, and in conclusion says that, in return for all the grand displays and fireworks, His Honor has given to Midnapore nothing that can commemorate his visit.

MEDINI,
September 10th, 1881.

46. A correspondent, in the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th September, Rural Sub-Registrars. writes that, for making the Registration Department a source of income, Government has created the new Rural Sub-Registrarships with small fixed salaries. As a matter of course the men selected for the posts are uneducated, and are generally head clerks to special Sub-Registrars or subordinate clerks in Magistrates' or Collectors' Courts, who are generally corrupt and cannot be expected to discharge honestly the duties of a responsible office. It is said that a certain Sub-Registrar has ruled that for each deed presented for registration a small perquisite is to be given to his cook. To prevent all this Government should increase the salaries of these officers by sacrificing a little of its own income. Government, continues the letter, is almost mad after securing an income from everything, from the administration of

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
September 13th, 1881.

justice, from roads and canals, from jails and from the post office. It takes up no work which does not seem to be profitable. But that is not always a prudent policy.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
September 13th, 1881.

47. The same paper has a long article deplored the proposal to abolish the Indian Medical Service Examination, the effect of which will be to close the doors of the Medical Service against the natives in the same way as the reduction of the limit of age has closed the doors of the Civil Service. The Editor writes in conclusion that it is often stated by the Government that India's good is its only object. Is this statement true?

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
September 16th, 1881.

48. The *Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 15th September, in a lengthy article remarks that Sir Ashley Eden's scheme of vesting the Civilians with Munsifs' powers will necessitate either the diminution of the number of native Munsifs or the stoppage of the increase in their number, and an ultimate encroachment upon the Subordinate Judgeships. The article concludes in the following terms:—Sir Ashley Eden, you have been torturing the people of Bengal in all possible ways. Why do you deal a heavy blow to their heart on the eve of your departure?

SABACHAR,
September 14th, 1881.

49. The *Sahachar*, of the 14th September, in a long article headed "Training of the Junior Civilians." says that the real object of training Junior Civilians for judicial work is to throw obstacles in the way of the advancement of the natives. There can be no harm in reducing the number of Civilians. If the rulers feel any scruple to employ Bengalis in the Executive Department, that department may be reserved for Civilians. But it does not look well to maintain a similar monopoly in the Judicial Department. Why are the Civilians going to be trained in a manner which must be injurious to native interests? Why not increase the number of Native Judgeships? Instead of dealing dishonestly, the Government should distinctly state that, however fit the Bengalis may be, it is determined to prefer young Englishmen.

SABACHAR.

Medical treatment and charitable dispensaries.

50. The same paper, in another article headed *the miserable character of medical treatment*, says that Dr. Payne has done much harm to the public by reducing the expenses of the Medical College Hospital. The patients now do not get medicines at all hours of the day, and much strictness is enforced in the out-door dispensary. The Editor then goes on to condemn the interference of Government with the private dispensaries, and blames private donors for connecting their endowments with Government at the sacrifice of their self-respect and sense of duty.

LOCAL.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
August 26th, 1881.

51. The *Murshedabad Patriká*, of the 26th August, gives prominent insertion to a correspondence on the subject of the ravages of tigers in the villages of Raipur and Gopalpore in Maldah, and requests the District Magistrate to take steps for a speedy redress of the grievances, and asks the Government to advise him to that effect.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
September 9th, 1881.

Flood in Moyna.

52. A correspondent in the *Education Gazette*, of the 9th September, gives a detailed account of the damages caused by a flood in Moyna, which is said to be owing to the river water entering the village through the locks which were very badly fitted up last year.

HALISHAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
September 10th, 1881.

Burning Ghâts in Halishahar.

53. The *Halishahar Prakáshiká*, of the 10th September, writes in a long article that much hardship and inconvenience is felt in Halishahar and the adjoining

villages in consequence of closing of the two burning ghâts in that village by the Municipal authorities.

54. The *Sádhárani*, of the 11th September, in an article headed "Oppressions from the license tax, and hardships from bad routes in the Dinagepore district," says that

Bad roads and oppressions from license tax in Dinagepore.
the road between Dinagepore and Parbatipore has not yet been completely metalled, that there are no roads to Patiram, Patnitala, and Balurhat, and that in the eastern, the south-eastern, and the north-eastern portions of the district, no new roads have been constructed, except the Bogra road. Where goes then so much money? With regard to the license tax, the Editor says that there is no escaping in the district from taxes once assessed, even though the assessees have ceased to carry on any taxable transactions. An instance is given of a person who was served with a notice to pay a tax of Rs. 20 to which he objected within the prescribed period on the ground of his having no business at all. The petition was filed, and after a short time the man was called upon to pay Rs. 80, which he could not choose but pay. Such cases are numerous.

SÁDHARANI,
September 11th, 1881.

55. The *Utkal Durpana*, of the 14th August 1881, in an article

Grievances of prisoners in the jails. headed the grievances of prisoners in the jails, observes as follows:—It is reported that greater mortality prevails in the jails of the Bengal Presidency than in those of other Presidencies of British India. This has been brought about by two causes: one is the supply of scanty food to the convicts, and the other is the punishment by whipping. It appears from the newspapers that each convict is allowed Rs. 1-12 a month for his diet, which is very inadequate, considering the heavy labour that is imposed upon him. It is natural that the death-rate among the prisoners should go on increasing if Government does not properly feed them. It is much to be wondered at that prisoners should die of starvation under the British Government. If the authorities will not take the matter into their careful consideration, the mortality among the inmates of the jails will necessarily increase, and the people will have the bad impression that Government is killing the prisoners by not providing them with sufficient food. It is much to be deplored that the convicts should be exposed to such sufferings under the government of Sir Ashley Eden.

UTKAL DURPANA,
August 14th, 1881.

56. The *Balasore Sambad Bahika*, of the 4th August 1881, strongly

Railways in Orissa. urges upon Government the introduction of railways into Orissa, and says that

Government has made a mistake in purchasing the canal works from the late Irrigation Company. The Editor reserves his comments for a future issue on the advantages that would or would not accrue from the introduction of railways into Orissa in the face of the irrigation and the coast canals.

BALASORE SAMBAD
BAHIKA,
August 4th, 1881.

57. The *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 27th August 1881, in an article en-

Education of Native Princes. titled "The education of Native Rajahs," dwells at some length on the propriety of educating the Rajahs in such a manner as may help them to realize their onerous position to administer their estates with efficiency, and to become of use to their subjects. Without such useful training the Rajahs are apt to commit serious mischief.

UTKAL DIPIKÁ,
August 27th, 1881.

58. The same journal, in an article on the Kendrapara Munsif, recom-

Kendrapara Munsif. mends the establishment of a Munsif's court at Kendrapara for the convenience

of the public. It appears that, owing to pressure of business in the Cuttack Munsif's court, Government has been pleased to send another Munsif to Cuttack, and the Commissioner proposes to post him to the sunder station of Khordah, but it would be very desirable if the whole of Banki Mehal could be included in the Cuttack Munsifee, and the Second Munsif of

UTKAL DIPIKÁ.

Cuttack be removed to Kendrapara. He might, when necessary, come back to Cuttack for a short time. It behoves Government to attend to this measure.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
August 27th, 1881.

59. The same paper, in an article on the results of "Cuttack Khas Mehal Assessment," observes as follows:—

Notwithstanding our repeated protest against the improper assessment of Cuttack Khas Mehals, neither the local authorities nor the Government seem to have listened to them. It is of course called fair assessment when the people can easily pay up the jumma assessed upon them; but when they are unable to pay it, the assessment must be regarded as an oppressive one. The Officiating Collector of this district is now vigorously engaged in collecting the jumma. To this end he has issued two thousand certificates, and has also dismissed the tehsildar of the mehal for his supposed lax supervision. The collections of the past four years, viz. from 1285 to 1288, have been at once commenced to the extreme inconvenience of the people, and it is said that Rs. 8,000 are in arrears. The Board, knowing the assessment to be hard, had authorized the Collector to make an annual remission of Rs. 1,500, but the Deputy Collector in charge of Khas Mehal or the Collector has only made a remission of Rs. 1,00 during the past four years, the remaining sum being recovered from the ryots. We would only ask the Collector, if the ryots are able to pay, what need was there of his issuing thousands of certificates? We are dismayed at seeing such judgment in Mr. Grant.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 17th September 1881.

ERRATUM.

In the third line of paragraph 21 in the last week's report read 'repeal' for 'report.'